

Are advertised everyday in THE DISPATCH. Consult these adlets. It may mean money in your pocket.

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THE SWITCHMEN SOON TO WORK.

Only One Conclusion of the Conference Between the Labor Leaders

JUST NOW ANTICIPATED.

The Buffalo Strike Not Likely to Be Indorsed or Upheld.

A Short Session Looked Forward To—Grand Master Switchman Sweeney to Be Allowed to Get Off His Perch Gracefully—The Shooting Not All Over by Any Means—A Regular Guerrilla Warfare Waged—Switchmen of Two More Roads Go Out—Normal Handling of Freight by All the Other Companies—A Striker Shot by a Picket—One of the Leaders of the Strike Arrested for Interfering With a Company's Work.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Grand Master Switchman Sweeney is to be let down easy. That is the meaning of the conference with him which is to be held here by the officials of the other organizations of the railroad men. There is no idea at all that they will sympathize with him and advise that the men of their organizations shall join forces with the defeated Grand Master Switchman and his crew. They have been called here by Mr. Sweeney simply for the purpose of letting him down without a very hard thump. He realized that the fight was lost and that he would have to make some sort of a back-down. The present intention of the men who are going to take part in this conference is to



GRAND MASTER SWEENEY.

lock themselves up in a room with Mr. Sweeney for about half an hour and there read the riot act to him. A Good Thing to Stop the Strike. This report is not to be made public. After they have finished the reading they will peacefully tell him that they do not think it is a good thing to keep up the strike any longer. This part is to be made public, and it will enable Mr. Sweeney to go before the people and the men whom he has gotten into trouble and say: "The conference has advised against the continuance of the strike. We can do nothing further. We must desist the strike off."

Sweeney's power is waning. He has called the strikers to meet at the Erie yards in Horrellville to come to his aid and stop work. They have refused to do it. He has called on the men of the Central at Rochester to aid him, and they have refused to stop work. He has called on the Michigan Central, too, it is said, and the men employed on that road outside of the city of Buffalo have refused to obey his order to quit work, and so, too, have the men of the Grand Trunk.

Cause of the Call for a Conference. These facts are not generally known. They were given THE DISPATCH to-night by a man whose word will not be questioned. It was after the refusal of these men to obey his orders that he decided there was but one thing left for him to do and that was to call on the other leaders to make his fall easy. So he sent telegrams to Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, and Grand Master Clark, of the Conductors' organization.

He wired each of these men, so it is said, that the others were here. Grand Master Sargent is the only one who has arrived here so far, and unless THE DISPATCH informants are greatly deceived, Mr. Sargent has read the riot act to him no less than four times so far. Among other things he has taken the master switchman to task for talking about arbitration at this late day. He has said to him, time and time again, that the time for arbitration is before there has been a strike, and not when the strike has been lost.

Not Enough Reason to Strike. He has told him, also, that the strike was ill-advised; that there was not enough of a grievance, and that in his opinion not enough honorable methods were employed to have the grievances adjusted before the strike was ordered. He talked to him plainly about all these things. Mr. Sargent is a man of few words. He is conscientious, and he believes it is possible to adjust almost any grievance without a strike. He has found this out by experience. The Firemen's Brotherhood has never, in its 20 years' experience, had a strike. He is also a man of quick judgment. He came here knowing nothing of the situation, and that in his opinion not enough honorable methods were employed to have the grievances adjusted before the strike was ordered.

Mr. Sweeney has used arguments which he has hoped might induce Mr. Sargent to believe that the firemen have a grievance.

One of his arguments has been that the firemen have been forced to do switchmen's work by the railroad companies, and that on one occasion when the man refused he was discharged.

How One Man Came to Get Fired. The facts of this case have been looked into and reported to Mr. Sargent. They are as follows: There is a point on the Lehigh Valley road near Buffalo where there is a switch but no man employed there. It has always been the custom for the firemen of the dinky engine that puts up on the siding into which that switch opens to jump off his engine and turn the switch. The first day of the strike the fireman on



GRAND MASTER F. B. SARGENT.

one of the engines would not turn it. The engineer ordered him to get down, as was usual. The fireman said he would not. "I'd sooner lose my job and never work on the engine again than I would turn that switch," he said. One of the officials was standing near and he discharged the man on the spot.

Grand Master Sargent told Mr. Sweeney, so one of Mr. Sweeney's friends says, that was certainly not a grievance worthy of the attention of the Brotherhood. He expressed the further opinion that the officials of the road did right in discharging the man.

Chief Arthur, of the Engineer's Brotherhood, will not come in response to Mr. Sweeney's summons. This fact was learned to-day from a man very close to Mr. Sweeney. A Loophole of Escape for Sweeney. It makes assurance doubly sure that the conference will not advise the continuance of the strike. At the same time it provides the men of the other organizations a loophole from which they may escape the accusation that they are the cause of the failure of the strike. They have repeatedly declared that they would not permit their men to go into any fight unless the men of all the organizations went in. With Chief Arthur here, and unless the engineers can have any representative, and the other chiefs may say that the absence of the representative of the engineers will not join the other organizations in the fight, and that therefore the strike should be declared off. The blame then would all fall on the shoulders of the chief of the engineers. He will not strike it. He did not two years ago in the Central strike.

Grand Masters Wilkinson and Clark will arrive in the morning. The conference will, in all probability, be held in the morning, within a very few hours after their arrival, and there comes a mighty change in the situation, in half an hour from the time it is called. Mr. Sweeney will officially declare the strike off.

Some Men to Be Given Work Again. The switchmen who can will go back to their old places. The other men who do not, for all the railroads have more men now than they know what to do with. It is possible that some of the Lackawanna men will get their places, and that very few of the Western New York and Pennsylvania men who went out yesterday will find vacant places. Some of the other companies have a few inexperienced or incompetent men here, and unless there comes a mighty change in the situation, in half an hour from the time it is called. Mr. Sweeney will officially declare the strike off.

A SEASON OF WAITING. Two More Roads Have Striked—The Lackawanna Loses Its Switchmen Once More—State Board of Arbitrators to Begin Its Investigation To-day. BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—The day has witnessed the making of a little history. This is a season of waiting. The State Board of Arbitrators have, to be sure, announced that it would to-morrow institute a hearing into the circumstances and causes of quitting work by the switchmen. No lively interest is evidenced in the inquiry, though the evidence may be of greater interest than is anticipated. If the strikers are examined touching the burning of cars and other attacks on the property of the companies for whom they worked, there will undoubtedly be presented by the companies evidence which shall disprove claims made in behalf of the former switchmen that they have not been guilty of violence or outrage. The companies have such evidence, but whether they will present it or not at this juncture is a matter of some doubt.

One hundred and forty switchmen struck to-day in the yards of the Lackawanna and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. The Lehigh tracks and the Central and West Shore, with new business, exceeded their movements yesterday. The Lake Shore handled its business, and the Nickel Plate was nearly normal.

A man who was formerly a Lehigh switchman late this afternoon was one of four men who were throwing stones at the picket lines of the Twenty-second regiment at the Tift farm, by strikers, will probably result fatally to one of their number, Thomas J. Manahan, of No. 18 Tennessee street.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon Manahan, in company with Thomas O'Laughlin, Bernard Dunn, Patrick Madigan and William Cotter, began throwing stones at John M. McGuckin and Charles Gable, non-union men, who were working in the Tift farm, charged with rioting. The private who did the shooting was also detained by the police. The officer of the company to which the detained private belonged protested against the arrest of his subordinate, and demanded his release. At the same time he informed General Doyle of the arrest, and General Doyle ordered a company and a battalion, if needed, to set the soldier at liberty. The soldier was afterwards released.

Allen L. Richardson, a non-union switchman, was thrown from the top of a box car in the Erie yards by strikers about 6 o'clock this evening and badly injured. Two of the strikers jumped on his back while their companions held the victim down. The injured man is at the emergency hospital. No arrests have been made in the latter cases.

A LEADER ARRESTED. Armed to the Teeth When the Police Searched Him. BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Joseph Heimerle is Recording Secretary and Treasurer of Buffalo Lodge, No. 29, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. He is one of the leaders of the switchmen. When Grand Master Sweeney and Master Morlarity are engaged in other affairs Heimerle takes charge and directs the men. The Lehigh Valley Railroad officials sent word to Superintendent Morgenstern that Heimerle was interfering with the work of the railroad. He was advised to swear out a warrant charging him with assaulting non-union switchmen. This he did. The police were ordered to look for Heimerle. Detectives located him and he was arrested. He was taken to Superintendent Morgenstern's office.

Heimerle was asked if he had been assaulting anybody. He replied that he had not. Superintendent Morgenstern told Heimerle that he was a dangerous man, and that they would search him for a 38-caliber revolver in his pocket. "Oh, yes, you are a nice lot of fellows," said Superintendent Morgenstern to Heimerle. "You are a conductor in a public campaign, aren't you? You favor the withdrawal of the troops, yet go around armed to the teeth." And the head of the Police Department said that he would give Heimerle a bullet in the back if he did not get out of his office in half an hour. Heimerle furnished bail and was released.

points north and west of Sayre without restriction. As this is a centralizing point for Lehigh Valley freight, it is a very important one. It has been greatly delayed and great inconvenience experienced in trade circles heretofore.

ONE OF THE STRIKERS SHOT.

Pickets Fired at Four Men, One of Them Falling With Two Bullets Through His Arm—A Non-Union Man Badly Injured by Four Switchmen.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Three attacks were made by strikers of the pickets and non-union switchmen this afternoon. An attack made on the picket lines of the Twenty-second Regiment, of New York, stationed at the Tift farm, by strikers, will probably result fatally to one of their number, Thomas J. Manahan, of No. 18 Tennessee street.

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ENGINEERS WON'T STRIKE. Chief Arthur Declares Positively His Men Will Not Go Out. CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will not go to Buffalo. He so stated to-night. He is expecting a summons from Greensboro, N. C. The engineers on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, a new road, have presented a schedule of wages that is causing some trouble and he will go on to adjust matters. He declined this act when requested to go to Buffalo, and cannot see why his statements have been misconstrued.

Mr. Arthur does not think there is the slightest chance of the engineers striking at Buffalo or on any of the roads. "There are no grievances," said he. "While we sympathize with the strikers, we have our contracts with the railroads, and as long as the officers of the railroads are not certain that we will. That is all there is to it."

SERIOUS ASPECT AT ROCHESTER. A Strike of the Central Hudson Switchmen There Expected This Morning. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Last night a union switchman from Buffalo, bearing credentials from Grand Master Sweeney, visited the Central Hudson yard at East Rochester, and tried to get 33 switchmen employed there to strike. A switchman named McDonough employed in the East Rochester yards, piloted Sweeney's emissary around the yard and McDonough was discharged by the yardmaster. He was skulking around the yard at midnight to-night.

The talk among the men at midnight to-night in the yard was that a strike had been heard since the beginning of the trouble at Buffalo. Four different switchmen, seen separately, said that they were going out at 4 o'clock in the morning.

GOMPERS EXPRESSES SATISFACTION. He Thinks That Carnegie Will Be Forced to Submit to the Strikers. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is in this city for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of affairs and to devise means by which the organization may be strengthened. He expressed himself as being highly gratified with the condition of organized labor here, and claims that never before have the Federated trades unions been more prosperous than they are now.

As to the trouble at Homestead, Mr. Gompers is confident that Carnegie will be forced to submit to the strikers' demands. He admits that the battle will be a prolonged and bitter one, but has no fears that the strikers will ultimately triumph.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SWEENEY. In the Way His Fellow Conference Are Talking at a Distance. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Grand Master of the Order of Railroad Conductors, was here to-day on his way to Buffalo in response to the request of Grand Master Sweeney to take part in the proposed conference of the chiefs of various organizations. In an interview he said that

as far as he knew the conditions were right, and added: "But what may develop after I have arrived, I cannot say. I cannot predict. Unless our men have grievances to settle we will not go out, as we do not care to express any sympathy in that way. I know nothing of the trouble except what I have learned through the press."

I think the demands of the men on the Lehigh Valley for the wages paid by other roads in that vicinity are just, but the most deplorable thing in the affair is that acts of violence were resorted to by some one at the start. This has probably been the greatest cause for prolonging the strike, as otherwise it would probably have been amicably settled."

Master S. E. Wilkinson, of the Order of Railroad Trainmen, who came in this morning from Galesburg, Ill., also en route to Buffalo on a mission similar to that of Mr. Clark, made his appearance further than saying he was responding to a summons from Grand Master Sweeney he declined to talk. Both Messrs. Clark and Wilkinson left for Buffalo at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

EXCURSION STEAMER MISSING.

The Bay Queen With Nine Hundred on Board Cannot Be Located. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 24.—The steamer Bay Queen, which left this city yesterday morning for Coney Island with 900 New Britain excursionists on board, has not arrived up to 1:45 A. M. She cannot be located at either Bridgeport, Stamford or Norwalk.

DA FONSECA IS DEAD. Demise at Rio de Janeiro of Brazil's Ex-President—Sudden Rise of a Wonderful Man—A Character That Will Stand Out on the Pages of History. RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23.—Manoel Deodoro Da Fonseca is dead. He came of a family of Brazilian soldiers. His father, Alvaro De Fonseca, held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His brother, Baron De Alagoas, died a Field Marshal and Adjutant General of the army. Another brother, Herman, was a Marshal, and a third was also in the service. Still another brother was a surgeon in the navy.

Fonseca was born in 1854, in the province of Alagoas. He attended the military school and two months later he was sent to the military school. He saw his first service as a second lieutenant of artillery, and took an active part in the civil wars of Parahyba and Pernambuco. He was a member of the staff in the siege of Montevideo he had been breveted a Major.

Fonseca was wounded in Paraguay, and in 1868 he received a commission. His promotion to Major was in 1874. In 1874 he was a Brigadier General, ten years later he was made a Field Marshal. Fonseca was in command of the military department of Rio Grande Do Sul in 1885, and at the outbreak of the revolution he was made chief of the Provisional Government. There was trouble ahead in the new order of affairs. The national credit was threatened. Fonseca found himself in conflict with the Chamber of Deputies.

On November 6, 1891, it was reported that Fonseca had become a dictator. He had disobeyed Congress, and martial law had been proclaimed. Several States rebelled against his rule. Fonseca resigned, and he was succeeded by a Conservative in politics.

A PLAGUE OF BLACK FLIES. Yankee Merchants Obligated to Give Up Business on Account of the Pest. MILFORD, MASS., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Milford is a plague of black flies which rivals the famous plague of Egypt. For a number of days past the lower part of the town has been infested by a peculiar species of an insect of the nature of a fly, only not so large. On Pond street people have been forced to vacate their houses. Mr. Owen Keefe, proprietor of a candy and fruit store at the corner of Pond and Railroad streets, gave up business yesterday and was forced to acknowledge the superior power of the pest. This morning the floors, counter and everything in the room were completely covered with the insects.

Three were 16 feet long and one man could hardly carry one of them. The rear wheels of the locomotive jumped the rails, and it was nearly 11 o'clock before the train reached Reading. The lives of over 100 citizens were imperiled. They were badly shaken up.

BAGS WITH DISEASE GERMS. Toronto People Assert That They Are Not Burned but Sold to Junk Stores. TORONTO, ONT., Aug. 23.—It is asserted that the rags brought to the city crematory to be destroyed, and the covering of mattresses from the beds of diphtheria, scarlet and typhoid fever patients are not destroyed, but are collected by the employes at the crematory. It is said that they are sold to the junk stores for about \$6 per load and the money divided among the workmen. It is even alleged that the money thus secured is allowed to be retained as payment for the overtime the men occasionally work.

GLADSTONE MAY QUIT. A Rumor That He Will Retire From Office in the Spring. LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Chronicle says: "There is a strange rumor afloat that Mr. Gladstone will retire from office in the spring; also that a Harcourt party is a Rosebery-Spencer party already exists—a Lords party versus a Commons party."

SAWMILLS STILL IDLE. They Will Not Start Work on the Ten-Hour Basis. EAU CLAIRE, WIS., Aug. 23.—No sawmills are running yet, and the attitude of four companies is positive. They will not run at all the rest of the season if they have to start up on the ten-hour basis. It is barely possible one company may yield to the ten-hour basis, but it has been paid off and a hundred or more have left town, probably for work on farms.

CHOLERA SPREADING. At an Alarming Rate in Europe, Hamburg Having Hundreds of Cases. SOME DON'T LIVE AN HOUR. After They Are Seized by the Dreaded Scourge From Asia. WASHINGTON OFFICIALS WARNED. And Steps Taken to Prevent Cholera Patients Landing Here. FOREIGN VESSELS TO BE INSPECTED. HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—The ambulances of this city are insufficient in number to meet the demands made upon them through the outbreak of cholera. Yesterday 70 ordinary carriages were utilized for the conveyance of cholera patients. Thirty-five persons have died of cholera. Some of these died within an hour after being stricken with the disease, and all the others died within six hours.

Newspaper reports differ widely regarding the number of cases of cholera in this city. The Nachrichten says that so far there have been 800 cases and 150 deaths, 65 deaths occurring to-day. The Correspondent states that there were 120 cases of cholera here yesterday. Many deaths from the disease were reported. At Berlin the Imperial Board of Health has appointed Dr. Kirch and Dr. Rabts to confer with the authorities of Hamburg in regard to the cholera and to arrange measures to combat the disease. The cholera is chiefly prevalent in the Altstadt or old portion of the city, comparatively few cases occurring in the Neustadt, or new portion. Every precaution possible is being taken by the authorities to localize the disease. Patients as soon as reported are quickly taken by a special conveyance to the hospital cholera wards. People living in the streets through which the conveyances pass shut the doors and windows of their houses until they think the danger of contagion is past.

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The dead are taken to the public mortuaries, and the houses in which patients are found are carefully disinfected. Regulations and instructions for the people are publicly placed throughout the city. Several deaths have occurred at Altona. A thunder storm passed over the city to-night, making the weather cooler.

The London Daily News' Vienna correspondent says: "It is reported from Constantinople that there have been several new cases of cholera and a number of deaths daily during the past week in the Lazaretto there, although Mecca pilgrims have shown clean bills of health up to the present. Two fresh cases of cholera disease and one death were reported at Kocsey, France. It is official information that there is not a single case of Asiatic cholera in Belgium, all of the suspicious cases so far reported being merely cases of cholera nostras."

WARNED AT WASHINGTON. Of the Ravages of Cholera in Europe—Prompt Permission Given for the Sanitary Minister to Collect Funds for the Sufferers From the Dread Scourge. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The Department of State is in receipt of official reports of the alarming spread of cholera from Asia to Europe. Some days since the Vice Consul General at Teheran, Persia, reported that deaths daily reached the large number of 400 persons. He states that 500 cases had been treated by the American Mission Hospital, and made a strong appeal for funds from the United States. The Government, having no funds for such purpose, has made this appeal public, and the following correspondence on the subject between the Secretary of State and Watson B. Sperry, the newly appointed Minister to Persia, is published for the information of the people of the United States:

WASHINGTON, DEPT. OF STATE, Aug. 23. To the Honorable John W. Foster, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: SIR—If you think it proper I might be able to secure a little fund of money in this city for the use of the American Mission Hospital in Teheran, through the agency of the Morning News. If you consent to this publication I do not mean that I am to state publicly that I am acting under your authority. I should like copies of the dispatches from the American representative in Teheran. With great respect, your most obedient servant, WATSON B. SPERRY.

Prompt Permission G.ady Granted. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. Watson B. Sperry, Esq., United States Minister to Persia: DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you inclose a copy of the press notice issued from this department, concerning the case of Asiatic cholera in the United States from the American Mission Hospital at Teheran for funds to meet the extraordinary expenses necessitated by the ravages of cholera in that district. I note with pleasure your request for permission to solicit, through the columns of your newspaper, funds for the relief of the sufferers. It is a most prompt and commendable response to the appeal of those afflicted people, and indicative of the general philanthropic spirit of the American people and their disposition to aid the distressed. I cordially grant you the permission requested; and in doing so, express the hope that you will not confine your appeal to the people of your own city. It would accomplish great good if you would make your appeal to all our people. This I presume you can, through your relations to the press of the country, readily accomplish by the medium of other papers as well as your own. I inclose you copies of the dispatches from our Vice Consul General at Teheran on the subject, as requested by you.

Very truly yours, JOHN W. FOSTER. Answering Information From Europe. Following the report from Teheran comes information of a most alarming character from Europe. United States Consul Johnson, at Hamburg, reports that he is advised officially by the Government Health Officer of that city of the presence of Asiatic cholera there, and he has accordingly refused to issue bills of health to departing vessels. Consul Williams, at Havre, reports an epidemic of Asiatic cholera at that place, with many deaths, and advises inspection of the La Touraine.

These facts have been promptly communicated to the health officers of Boston, New York and every precaution will be taken by them in the matter, especially in view of the fact that the epidemic has now reached two of the most important ports in Europe with which the United States has direct and rapid communication. No Real Fear at Washington. Although no real fear that the cholera will reach the shores of the United States

is expressed by the authorities of the Treasury Department, they are taking all precautions deemed necessary to prevent its introduction. Circulars have heretofore been issued to customs officers directing the disinfection of baggage from cholera-infected ports.

Secretary Spaulding was in conference with Dr. Austin, Acting Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, at the ports of New York and Boston, who have been advised formally of the presence of cholera at Hamburg and Havre, so the immigration officers at those ports. Mr. Spaulding is in communication with the agents of the shipping companies to the adoption of some system of disinfection of the baggage of immigrants before embarking for the United States.

HUNDREDS DIE DAILY. In One of the Most Notorious Unhealthy Ports on the Caspian Sea. TEBERAN, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Reshd, in the Province of Ghilan, states that every day hundreds of persons are dying there from cholera. Reshd is a very unhealthy place and sanitary methods are unknown. It lies 16 miles from Enzelleh, its port on the Caspian Sea, and is the center of the importing trade of the Province in which it is located. Most all the imports are from Russia. The population of the town is about 20,000.

A new disease is ravaging Enzelleh. It causes purulent swellings on the body and face, and the mortality resulting from it is very heavy. The same disease is causing many deaths at Ardabek, a town of 12,000 inhabitants on the Kara-Soo river. Both towns have been isolated.

WAIL FROM THE WIVES. Of Striking Garment Makers at Baltimore—They Want a Working Delegate Called On, So They Won't Have to Strike—Appeal to the Mayor. BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Two months ago the garment makers went on a strike, and since then repeated efforts have been made to effect a settlement. An agreement was finally reached which suited all concerned, when the Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor disagreed and the agreement was canceled. Since then a walking delegate named Keichers, hailing from Brooklyn, who is called the general secretary, has been posing as a go-between, and thus far has prevented the men from returning to work. Their families are in a bad way, as will be seen by the following pathetic letter, which explains itself, received by Mayor Latrobe:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23. To Mayor T. C. Latrobe: DEAR SIR—The writers of this letter are about 200 women. Our husbands are all strikers of coatmakers. We have small children, and we are all starving. The grocers and butchers will not give us any more credit if it keeps on longer you will find us all starved to death. It is almost nine weeks that this strike has been going on, and in the winter we hardly have work. Each one of us talks the matter over with our husbands, and they say that General Secretary Keichers came to Baltimore from New York and took the law in his own hands, and will not have them work any more. We could get a glass of beer for 5 cents and can go around with that all day, but we cannot do that. When our husbands come home we scold them so they get discouraged and walk out. We have pawned our things, we owe rent for two or three months. Please, dear Mayor, take us and look into the matter. See what can be done for Mr. Keichers. We think you are the only one that can help us respectfully, WIVES OF STRIKERS.

The Mayor was touched with the appeal and extended his sincerest sympathy to the writers, but he is powerless to act. Laughed at this Officer. The only answer to this appeal was a mocking and a vehement request to keep his hands off. A dozen more deputies had arrived by this time, but after sizing up the crowd they wisely decided that it would be folly for them to attempt to disperse the crowd. Colonel Gray, who had charge of the deputies, sent a messenger to Colonel Meehling, the provost marshal. Then the soldiers took a hand in the proceedings. In exactly six minutes in camp Company H, of the Sixteenth Regiment, and a company of the Fifteenth Regiment were moving down the sloping side of Mt. Carnegie. The bayonets of the soldiers were fixed, and Major Crawford, the officer in command, did not hesitate to say that he intended to disperse the crowd, cost what it would.

The troops moving down Eighth avenue and turned into Heisel street on the double quick. The crowd in front of Rattigan's house saw the lines of advancing blue coats, but it never occurred to them to make another sign of protest. The company of the Fifteenth, left Camp Black and marching down Eighth avenue, a few squares, crossed into Heisel street in the direction of the house of Mr. Rattigan. The bayonets of the soldiers were fixed, and Major Crawford, the officer in command, did not hesitate to say that he intended to disperse the crowd, cost what it would.

NEW TIN-PLATE FACTORY. To Be Started Up the First of September in Brooklyn, N. Y. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Inside of ten days a big tin-plate factory will be put in operation in Brooklyn. This is the first of its kind that has been built in the vicinity of New York, and the projectors expect that it will turn out fully 3,000 boxes a week. For several years the firm of Somers Brothers, composed of Daniel, M. J. L. and G. A. Somers, and their partner, W. H. Alkison, have conducted a tin-plate factory at Reid avenue and Third street, Brooklyn. This firm is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and in the manufacture of tin boxes used about 20,000 boxes of tin every year. In the past all of this has been imported, and it made quite an item to the firm. Some time ago they decided it would be a great saving if they could make their own tin plates. Work on the plant was commenced at once, and now everything is almost ready for the opening.

Mr. J. L. Somers, in speaking of the new enterprise to-day, said he was satisfied it would be a success. "We are now experimenting in the furnace," said Mr. Somers, "before we start up. Although we expect to begin operations by September 1, it may be three months before we get under way; that is before we work 24 hours a day."

BONDSMEN MUST PAY UP. Luzerne County Commissioners Propose to Make Them Come to Time. WILKESBARRE, Aug. 23.—The Record will announce to-morrow that an attempt is to be made by the Luzerne County Commissioners to recover from bondsmen who, during the last three years, have gone bail for insolvent debtors on whom court costs have been imposed. In each case, and there are hundreds of them, the costs have been added to the work on the county.

In some way the bondsmen have never been called on to settle and the county has lost thousands of dollars. The bondsmen are usually lawyers, county officers and substantial citizens generally. If they pay Luzerne county will be a big gainer. The scheme of the commissioners is being worked secretly, as County Supt. Moore, who has been investigating, found that some of the interested parties were extracting the bonds from the Court House files, in order to prevent their being used in evidence. He now has all the necessary papers and will to-morrow notify all bondsmen to pay.

HILL HEARTILY HISSED. At a Meeting of the County Democracy's General Committee. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The general committee of the County Democracy met to-night. The hall was crowded and the meeting sensational throughout. Chairman Charles A. Jackson said the worst foes the Democracy party had were within the organization known as Tammany Hall. Every mention of Hill's name was roundly hissed.

AN INFIDEL FALLS DEAD. White Bitterly Blameful His Maker During a Thunderstorm. DENVER, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Last night, during a thunderstorm, Gottlieb Meyer, an infidel, stood on a street corner, with several friends, commenting upon the electric currents. Looking upward, he exclaimed: "There is no God. This fear is all folly." He had uttered the last word when a bolt of lightning struck upon his head, and a few moments later his dead body was carried home.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

Four Companies Attend a Little Family Moving at Homestead and Scatter Angry Crowds.

Women Conspicuous in the Gathering That Threatened to Riot. EMINENT LAWYERS ARE COMING. They Will Assist in Defending the Accused at Homestead.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TALKS. Citizen Nick Rattigan's attempt to move his furniture and personal belongings from his house in Homestead village into one of the houses of the Carnegie company almost precipitated a riot yesterday. Indeed, had it not been for the prompt arrival and energetic action of the military, there is no doubt that blood would have been shed and a deal of property destroyed.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning two big furniture wagons stood in front of Mr. Rattigan's house on Heisel street. The front door was opened and an Amalgamated man who chanced to pass saw a couple of broad-shouldered draymen trying to bring a heavy piece of furniture out of the house. At this juncture a woman walked up the street. The Amalgamated man bowed to the woman and in a sarcastic voice said: "I see Nick Rattigan is moving. It's a fine morning for a black sheep to get out of a white town and herd with fellows of his own kind."

A woman to the front. "So the cur is moving, is he?" exclaimed the woman. "Well, I'll tell the neighbors to come out and bid him goodby." The Am